

LEAVES PANAMA

PRESIDENT FINISHES HIS TOUR OF INSPECTION.

TALKS WITH THE EMPLOYEES

Says He Is Pleased With the Condition of Affairs—Personally Examines Houses of Laborers—Sees Phenomenal Rainfall—Is Returning Via Porto Rico.

Colon.—President Roosevelt reached Cristobal at 3:15 Saturday afternoon and personally inspected the houses of canal employees, the camps of laborers, the docks and other points of interest. The presidential party took breakfast at Mount Hope, where there is a large reservoir supplying water to Cristobal and Colon.

When he reached the station at Colon the President went up stairs in the Panama railroad offices whence he reviewed the Cristobal fire brigade, which turned on simultaneously twenty-one streams of water from hydrants.

After the exhibition, President Roosevelt mounted a horse and, accompanied by Chief Engineer Stevens and other canal officials and secret service men, galloped over the entire town.

Most of the President's time at Cristobal was devoted to an inspection of the quarters of the laborers. He talked with some of them and made note of their complaints, which were chiefly on the scarcity of West Indian food. The President promised that improvements, such as the erection of baths and kitchens and the paving of streets, would be made. When at the commissary President Roosevelt said he saw no reason why the canal should not be able to sell West Indian provisions at the same price as was being charged by outsiders.

In the evening a reception and ball was given on pier No. 11, at Cristobal, in honor of President Roosevelt and his party by the employees of the commission.

President Roosevelt had conference with the heads of the various canal departments and went aboard his train at Tivoli to begin the homeward journey. As the train passed Camp Elliott the marines were lined up for review and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." At Gatun President and Mrs. Roosevelt disembarked and climbed the hill where the big dam and locks will be located. The men of the camp cheered the President, who made a short speech.

President Roosevelt said he was glad to have seen the canal under such unfavorable conditions, as he now could appreciate the magnitude of the obstacles to be overcome. With one exception, he said, he found all complaints made to him to be unjustified. He was pleased with the condition of affairs and the system as now established in the zone.

Asked if he would return to the isthmus, he said he surely would, whenever it was necessary, and he was delighted with the hearty welcome the people of Panama had given him.

During the past six days the rainfall has been exceptionally heavy. Friday the rain gauges at Cristobal registered four and one-half inches for twenty-four hours and at one time one inch fell in fifteen minutes. The Chagres and Rio Grande rivers flooded many portions of the zone, causing several landslides. The landslide at Paraiso took with it over fifty yards of the main track of the railroad and wrecked a locomotive and freight train. The President Saturday night embarked on the flagship for the north. He expects to arrive at Ponce, Porto Rico, Wednesday. After landing there he will cross the island in an automobile and will embark at San Juan Thursday for Hampton Roads.

SOUTHERN STORM

Does Great Damage in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

Memphis.—Eight persons are known to have lost their lives, scores of others are injured, and property and crops have suffered great damage, the extent of which, because of the meager reports obtainable, cannot be estimated at this time, as a result of a terrific wind and rain storm Sunday.

The storm, which originated on the Gulf Saturday night, swept northwestward through portions of Alabama, central and northern Mississippi and western Tennessee, and in its northward course razed scores of substantial buildings, partially demolished hundreds of others, caused a complete demoralization of railroad traffic, and cut off telegraphic communication with many points in the affected territory.

Cotton in the fields blown down by the wind was beaten into the ground and badly damaged.

Besides the loss of life and property damage which is known to have occurred, a number of points directly in the path of the storm cannot be communicated with, and when complete reports have been received it is feared the loss of both life and property will be greatly increased.

Wolf river, a small stream running eastward of this city, is out of its banks in many places, and in the vicinity of Rossville, Tennessee, is several miles wide, the town being completely inundated and the populace in a state bordering on panic.

WIND STORM AT BOULDER.

One Man Killed and Two Boys Terribly Injured.

Boulder.—During the destructive storm of Thursday, John Shoumaker, blacksmith, aged 51, was killed at the foot of Sunshine hill, about two miles from Boulder, by the collapse of a stone barn. Two horses and a burro were also killed. Shoumaker lived in Boulder twenty-seven years, and leaves a widow and three children, almost grown.

Two sons of Harry A. Weaver, living southwest of the cemetery, were driving a cow into the barn when it collapsed. The father, seeing the barn collapse, went out after the boys, and, after hunting for some time, found their unconscious forms under the debris. The older boy was hurt in the back and stomach and was later found to be paralyzed below the hips.

The younger boy had a sliver of wood five inches long, tapering from a point to a thickness of half an inch by an inch in his right cheek. It had penetrated three inches into the head, under the right ear.

A passenger coach and two freight cars on the Colorado & Northwestern were raised from the track while on a bridge thirty feet high, on the northern slope of Sugar Loaf hill, about a mile above Sunset. The cars bumped along on the ties until off the bridge, then turned over and slid down hill. The fifteen passengers in the coach were but slightly injured. The engine did not leave the track, and the fact that the coupling held prevented greater damage.

John Dickson, who was driving to Jamestown with simply the running-gear of a wagon, with a woman and a little girl, was blown off the road on Lee hill. The girl had an arm broken.

A board several feet long was lifted off the ground and carried through the plate glass of T. S. McHarg's office, in the second story of the Earl block. Three large plate glass fronts were demolished and many houses had windows blown in. A coal wagon was upset between Boulder and Marshall and a horse was killed. The damage to the city will amount to about \$20,000.

The electric lights were shut off here to prevent damage by possible live wires, which might have been torn from the poles. The damage to the system was not great, except in the way of broken poles and tangled wires. The telephone system had 100 poles down and 300 phones useless, because of broken wires and cables. Much damage to buildings and trees was done all over the city.

A new oil derrick on the Major Jain farm, about five miles north of town, was demolished and a horse killed. Nine other derricks went down. The power house of the Inland Oil Company was destroyed.

TEACHERS' LEAGUES.

To be Formed in All the Counties of Colorado.

Leadville.—Chaffee county school teachers have taken the initiative toward the formation of an organization of the teachers of each county in the state for the purpose of bettering their condition, both socially and financially.

Forty-two teachers from Salida, Buena Vista and other towns in Chaffee county visited Leadville in a body and investigated the public school of this city. The teachers were taken around to the different schools, after which a meeting was held at the high school. A committee, consisting of County Superintendent Mary L. McGinnis of Buena Vista, City Superintendent H. C. Stearns, Buena Vista, and City Superintendent Edgar Kesner of Salida, was named to take charge of the league. The intention of the teachers is to have leagues organized in every county of the state. These county organizations are to consult with the various county school boards, with the object of determining upon a minimum salary at which teachers are to be employed.

The teachers belonging to the leagues are to obligate themselves not to work for a lower figure than the minimum wage schedule. The different county leagues are to send delegates to Denver about the time of the meeting of the educational council and each delegate will act as a legislative committee, whose duty it will be to draft bills relating to education and have the council see that these bills are introduced in the Legislature. Each county league will use its power to bring the matter forcibly to the attention of its representatives in the Legislature and to secure their support. The movement is one in which each teacher of the state is vitally interested. There is no intention to use radical measures, but all will endeavor to have the condition of the teachers bettered, where such betterment is needed. In cases where the salaries are already satisfactory, no increase will be asked for.

Silver Export Tax.

Lima, Peru.—Congress has authorized the imposition of an export duty on silver of fifty per cent., or the difference between the intrinsic value of silver coins and their legal value. The melting of silver Peruvian coins has been prohibited, and the government has issued half a million soles in fractional silver coins. As a result of the measures adopted by the government, the financial crisis caused by the increase in the price of silver in Peru appears to be passing.

GEN. WEST DEAD

COLORADO LOSES PIONEER EDITOR AND VETERAN.

AT THE AGE OF EIGHTY YEARS

Captain Second Colorado Cavalry—Founder of Colorado Transcript at Golden—Adjutant General of Colorado.

Golden, Colorado.—Gen. George West, war veteran and pioneer editor, founder of the Colorado Transcript, died at his home here at 5:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, at the ripe old age of eighty years and seven days.

He celebrated his eightieth anniversary election day and was able to get out and vote to commemorate the event, but during the afternoon he was taken with a sinking spell and never left his bed again.

General West was one of the best known characters of Colorado, and has served the people faithfully in several public positions. He was born in New Hampshire, and at an early age learned the printers' trade on the old Claremont Eagle. Later he was employed on the Boston Transcript, working in almost every department of that paper.

In 1859, with a party of Bostonians, he landed in Golden, and was a member of the company that built the first business house in this city. The building still stands and will for many years be a monument to his memory. Besides being engaged in mercantile business at that time, he started the first express line between Golden and Denver.

He soon began to long for the newspaper business again, and established a weekly paper here called the Western Mountaineer, but after two years sold it to enter the service of the United States in the Civil War as captain of Company F, Second Colorado Cavalry. He served with distinction until the close of the war, when he returned to Colorado and accepted a position as city editor of the Denver News.

In November, 1866, he came back to Golden and started the Colorado Transcript, and has since been constantly at its head. He has been president of the Colorado Editorial Association and for several years past has been its historian.

When Governor Adams went into office in 1887, he appointed General West adjutant general of the Colorado National Guard. He was at the front with the state troops suppressing Indian uprisings in the White river country during the Ute war in 1887, and it was at that time he was given the sobriquet of "Give 'Em Hell West," which title has since remained with him.

The manner in which he won his sobriquet was interesting. He had sent the troops of the national guard into the White river country. A report was sent to him at the state house that the Indians had fired upon the troops. General West wired back a characteristic reply, as follows: "I'm coming. Give 'em hell."

Governor Orman appointed General West president of the board of trustees of the Soldiers' Home at Monte Vista. During his four-year term he took personal interest in the affairs of the home, and the old soldiers regretted to see him retire from the board. He has also served a term on the board of control of the Industrial School for Boys.

He was a prominent member of Dodd Post, G. A. R., of Golden, and served several terms as commander, besides filling other important positions.

Few pioneers in Colorado to-day but are familiar with his early days in this state. He started across the plains to the Pike's Peak gold regions, crossing the Missouri river at St. Joseph April 1st, with ox teams, his party consisting of fifteen men, known as the Boston company.

Before reaching Fort Kearney they met many stampedees coming back from the mines, and eight of his party, discouraged by unfavorable reports, turned back, but West kept on. The incident only served to indicate the indomitable character of the man, who was strong in every emergency.

His personal acquaintance in the West was of the widest and he was admired by all for his fine ability and sturdy character.

General West was married to Miss Eliza Boyd of Golden, who, with two children, Harley D. West, local editor, and Marguerita, wife of George M. Kimball, associate editor of the Transcript, survive him.

WAR ON THE OIL TRUST.

Opened at St. Louis by Attorney General Moody.

St. Louis.—The United States government Thursday made the initial move to dissolve the Standard Oil so-called monopoly by filing in the federal District Court in St. Louis a petition in equity against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its seventy constituent corporations and partnerships and seven defendants, including John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller, asking that the combination be declared unlawful and in the future enjoined from entering into any contract or combination in restraint of trade.

The suit is brought under the Sherman anti-trust act, which the Standard and its constituent companies and the seven individual defendants are charged with violating.

In a formal statement by Attorney General Moody, he says that criminal prosecution is reserved for future consideration.

DIVORCE CONGRESS.

In Session at Philadelphia Discusses Uniform Law.

Philadelphia.—The National Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws in session in this city Tuesday adopted about one-third of the proposed uniform bill as drafted by the committees appointed at the meeting held in Washington nine months ago.

The portions adopted include seven causes under which annulment of marriages may be obtained and six causes for absolute divorce. They are infidelity, felony, bigamy, desertion, habitual drunkenness and intolerable cruelty.

Delegates from twenty-seven states and the district of Columbia and representatives of all Protestant denominations, who attended the international conference on marriage, together with a Catholic prelate, Bishop Shanley of North Dakota, attended the sessions, which were presided over by Governor Pennypacker.

The important changes in the bill are the striking out of all references to proceedings and practice, leaving the questions for the various legislative bodies to pass upon. The committee decided that so long as open hearings are held and the laws provide for direct service on the respondent and fix a punishment for collusion, the measure need not conform to any fixed rule. The causes for which divorce can be granted are infidelity, felony, bigamy, desertion, habitual drunkenness and intolerable cruelty, and in the discussion of the various sections there was little opposition to any of these provisions, but in the list of causes for annulment of marriage, opposition was presented against several.

VIADUCT FOR PANAMA.

The Daring Suggestion of Noted Kentucky Engineer.

Louisville, Ky.—A plan for a concrete maritime highway across the isthmus of Panama, to be used as a substitute for the ditch as at present projected, has been submitted to President Roosevelt by Col. Alexander Hogeland, known throughout the United States as the "father of the curfew."

The plan, which has been the subject of correspondence between the President and the engineering department and Colonel Hogeland, is now in the hands of the canal commission.

It contemplates the building of a concrete highway at the bottom thirty feet above sea level, and which will resemble a viaduct in passing the low portions of the isthmus.

The advantages claimed for it are that it will allow the rivers to be passed under it, thereby obviating the dangers resulting from freshets, doing away with the necessity of impounding a vast quantity of water from the Chagres and other rivers in the artificial lake by the Gatun dam, and finally avoiding the necessity of an immense annual expense for dredging and keeping the canal clear and especially where it passes through the artificial lake.

CHICO CANAL PROJECT.

Will Irrigate Land in Pueblo and Otero Counties.

Pueblo, Colo.—Plans of the canals and reservoirs of the Chico irrigation enterprise were filed Monday in the office of the county clerk. It is estimated that over 30,000 acres of land will be added to the cultivated area of this portion of the state on completion of the Chico irrigation canal.

The total cost will be \$315,000 for reservoirs and \$191,500 for canals and laterals. There will be eighteen reservoirs and basins with a total capacity of 879,604,596 cubic feet of water derived from the Chico and other creeks, storm water and overflow. The water from these sources will be carried to the reservoirs for storage and sent to the land to be irrigated by a system of canals and laterals, the total capacity of which is 4,029 cubic feet.

The principal canal will be 57,984 feet in length and eighteen feet wide on the bottom. Most of the land to be irrigated lies in the eastern part of Pueblo and the western part of Otero county.

Will Give Away Millions.

Galveston, Texas.—Pedro Alvarado, owner of the Palmilo mine at Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico, whose wealth is estimated at more than \$150,000,000, announces that he will distribute \$10,000,000 or more to the poor of Mexico within thirty days. This young man, who six years ago was a poor miner, recently offered to pay the government debt of Mexico, but the offer was declined. He says he obtained his vast wealth from the earth which is a part of Mexico, and he proposes that his poor countrymen share his good fortune. His plan is not to give cash, but private homes and lands for the poor, and equip them so they can earn a living at their trades or on plantations.

High Over Mont Blanc.

Milan.—Details of the trip of the balloon Milano, which left the grounds of the international exposition last Sunday arrived at Aix-Les-Bains, after having traveled over Mount Blanc, have been received. The balloon traveled northward over Mont Blanc, and as it progressed the air grew colder and colder. Below them the travelers could see nothing except an extensive field of snow, broken by sharp peaks and dotted with frozen Alpine lakes. The highest altitude reached was 20,500 feet. The rarified atmosphere made it necessary for the men to resort to their supply of oxygen to keep alive.

BOMB AT ALTAR

FEARFUL EXPLOSION IN PETER'S CHURCH AT ROME

BUILDING FULL OF PEOPLE

Explosion Creates Scene of Terror—Tremendous Roar, but No Serious Damage—Church Unharmed and Worshipers Uninjured.

Rome.—A bomb was exploded in St. Peter's Sunday. The edifice was crowded. An indescribable scene of confusion followed. There were no fatalities and no one was injured. Since Saint Anacleus, who was ordained by Peter himself, erected an oratory in 90 A. D. on the site of the present basilica, to mark the spot where the remains of St. Peter are buried, no such dastardly occurrence is noted in the annals of the church.

Sunday was the anniversary of the dedication of the basilica to St. Peter, and it was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Holy relics were exposed and a large number of the faithful attended the services. Cardinal Rampolla, formerly papal secretary of state, was among those present. He took part in the service in the choir chapel.

The last mass had just been concluded when the explosion occurred, and only one canon, who had not quite finished, remained at the altar of St. Peter. This altar is at the end of the right aisle and it was near here that the bomb had been placed. As the canon turned to bless the communicants there was a tremendous roar which echoed through the lofty arches of the immense dome like a thunder clap.

At the same time a dense smoke spread throughout this portion of the basilica and a strong odor of gunpowder filled the air. Confusion and panic at once seized the people. The canon at the altar tried to stem the tide of fear. He shouted out:

"Do not be afraid; it is nothing; merely the noonday gun." His words had little effect.

The vast size of the church, however, gave room for the crowd to scatter, and at the end of a few minutes the people were surging toward the doors, excited and nervous, but orderly.

It was discovered that the bomb had been placed under a scaffolding that had been erected to facilitate repairs to the roof, exactly over the celebrated tomb of Clement XIII. by Canova, which consists of a figure of the Pope and two lions, and which is the most remarkable piece of sculpture in the basilica.

The tomb was found to be uninjured, and even the pavement shows scarcely any signs of the explosion.

The Pope was engaged in his regular noon hour devotions when the bomb went off.

The pontiff asked anxiously if the church had been damaged. Upon being reassured, he fell upon his knees, saying he must implore mercy for the misguided perpetrator of the deed.

ROYAL GORGE LINE.

New Company to Be Organized to Complete the Road.

Denver.—A News special from Canon City says: Frank D. Heath, who purchased control of the Canon City & Royal Gorge electric line Wednesday, has defined his plans and purposes to the City Merchants' Association. When F. S. Granger came to Canon City one year ago, a bonus of \$25,000 was raised and deposited in the Fremont County bank, to be paid to him if the road was in operation prior to January 1, 1907. This fund is still intact, but under the agreement, unless an extension of time is granted, it will be returned to the subscribers January 1.

After hearing Mr. Heath's statement it was moved that a bonus of \$25,000 be paid to Mr. Heath when the road is in operation. A mass meeting will be held at the courthouse Tuesday night for the purpose of raising the funds. Many of the larger subscribers to the Granger fund have already signified a willingness to transfer the amount to the new fund.

Heath says he will pay in full all obligations of the defunct company, which amount to nearly \$35,000, that he will spend in equipping the road \$200,000, and will have it in operation by July 1 next. He will leave for New York City immediately after the mass meeting to take up the bonds and stock of the company that have been sold and given away by the former promoter, amounting to \$117,000, and on his return a new corporation will be organized, principally of eastern men.

Las Animas County Well.

Trinidad, Colorado.—At the session of the last Legislature \$5,000 was appropriated for the purpose of boring a well in Las Animas county in the hope of striking artesian water. For four weeks Contractor Brown has been driving this well at a point some ten miles east of here. The well is now 800 feet deep. Several grades of water have been encountered and considerable gas is issuing from the well. The gas is so strong that it will burn. The appropriation of \$5,000 is about expended and the matter has been taken up by the business men and ranchers, who will ask the next Legislature for an additional appropriation of \$5,000.